

to recite that the kit comprises at least two separate compartments, wherein a first compartment comprises a composition comprises at least one compound chosen from ceramides and glycoceramides, at least one cationic polymer, and at least one amphoteric polymer, and a second compartment comprises a composition for chemical treatment of said keratinous fibers, wherein said composition for chemical treatment is an oxidizing composition. Support for this amendment can be found throughout the application as-filed. See e.g., page 1, line 17; page 3, lines 17-18; and page 4, line 6. Accordingly, this amendment does not add new matter.

In addition, these amendments do not raise any new issues or necessitate the undertaking of any additional search of the art by the Examiner. All of the elements and their claimed relationships were earlier recited in the claims as examined. Therefore, the Amendment under 37 C.F.R. § 1.116 should allow for immediate action by the Office. The proposed amendments, moreover, place the claims in better condition for allowance, or at least in better form for appeal, if necessary.

II. Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. § 112, Second Paragraph

Claim 25 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which Applicants regard as the invention for the reasons set forth on page 2-3 of the present Office Action. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

In order to meet the requirements of 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, the claims of an application must define the patentable subject matter with a reasonable degree of particularity and precision. M.P.E.P. § 2173.02. The Federal Circuit has

decided that the definiteness of claim language must be analyzed, not in a vacuum, but in light of the content of the application disclosure, the teachings of the prior art, and the claim interpretation that would be given by one possessing the ordinary level of skill in the pertinent art at the time the invention was made. *Id.* Further, breadth is not indefiniteness under § 112, second paragraph. M.P.E.P. § 2173.04.

Applicants respectfully submit that one of ordinary skill in the art would understand what is meant by the phrase "protein derivatives" as used in the present application and would therefore understand the metes and bounds of the presently claimed invention. In support of their position, Applicants submit herewith p. 1701-1703 from the International Cosmetic Ingredient Dictionary and Handbook, Eighth Edition, 2000, which recognizes the phrase "protein derivatives" as a term of art. Accordingly, Applicants maintain that the subject matter of claim 25 is defined with a reasonable degree of particularity and precision.

For at least the foregoing reasons, Applicants respectfully submit that this reason for rejection is in error and request that this rejection be withdrawn.

III. Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. § 102

Claims 50-52 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by WO 97/15271 ("*Laurent*") as understood by U.S. Patent No. 6,251,378 for the reasons set forth on page 3 of the present Office Action. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

A rejection under § 102 is only proper when the claimed subject matter is identically described or disclosed in the prior art. *In re Arkley*, 455 F.2d 586, 587

(CCPA 1972); *see also* M.P.E.P. §§ 706.02(a), 2131 ("For anticipation under 35 U.S.C. § 102, the reference must teach every aspect of the claimed invention either explicitly or impliedly.").

Claim 50, as amended, recites that the kit comprises at least two separate compartments, wherein a first compartment comprises a composition comprises at least one compound chosen from ceramides and glycosceramides, at least one cationic polymer, and at least one amphoteric polymer, and a second compartment comprises a composition for chemical treatment of said keratinous fibers, wherein said composition for chemical treatment is an oxidizing composition. In contrast, the composition of *Laurent's* Example 2 does not teach or suggest at least one amphoteric polymer. See col. 9, lines 1-22. Thus, for at least this reason, *Laurent* does not expressly or inherently describe the multicompartment kit of claims 50-52.

Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request the withdrawal of this rejection.

IV. Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. § 103

Claims 1-3, 5-26 and 50-52 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Laurent* (above) as understood by U.S. Patent No. 6,251,378 in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,656,258 to Cauwet et al ("*Cauwet*") for the reasons set forth on pages 3-5 of the present Office Action. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

The Examiner contends that it would have been obvious to have modified the oxidation dyeing compositions of *Laurent* by the addition of MERQUAT 280 of *Cauwet*. See page 6 of the present Office Action. Applicants disagree.

One criteria an Examiner must demonstrate in order to establish a prima facie case of obviousness is that the reference teaches or suggests all the claim limitations. See M.P.E.P. § 2143. Here, even if, *arguendo*, the proposed modification was made, the resulting compositions would still be a dyeing composition. However, independent claim 1 recites that the composition comprising at least one compound chosen from ceramides and glycoceramides is not, *inter alia*, a dyeing composition. Accordingly, the cited references when combined as proposed by the Examiner fail to teach or suggest all of the limitations of claim 1.

The Examiner maintains that one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine *Laurent* and *Cauwet* in order to benefit from the synergistic effect of the combined polymers for improving the disentanglement of hair as taught by *Cauwet*. Applicants disagree. As previously noted, the compositions of *Laurent* are for use in the oxidation dyeing of keratin fibers. In contrast, there is no mention in *Cauwet* of oxidation dyeing as *Cauwet* is drawn to cosmetic compositions for the hair and the skin containing conditioning polymers. See col. 1, lines 4-6. The Examiner asserts that “*Cauwet* clearly teaches that the disentangling compositions are particularly useful in compositions for dyeing hair.” See page 4 of the present Office Action (citing col. 6, lines 11-25). First, Applicants note that, at the cited portion of the document, *Cauwet* merely states that the compositions may be in the variety forms listed, and not that they are “particularly useful in compositions for dyeing hair” as alleged by the Examiner. Further, “dyeing” is not synonymous oxidation dyeing.

For at least the foregoing reasons, Applicants maintain that there would have been the requisite motivation to use the compositions of *Cauwet* in an oxidation dyeing

composition. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request the withdrawal of this § 103(a) rejection.

V. Conclusion

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, Applicants respectfully request the reconsideration of the pending claims and reexamination of the application. The timely allowance of the pending claims is respectfully requested.

Please grant any extensions of time required to enter this response and charge any additional required fees to our deposit account 06-0916.

Respectfully submitted,

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Attorney Docket No. 05725.0633

Application No. 09/648,376

Appendix

Version with markings to show changes made pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 1.121(c)(1)(ii):

-- 1. (Amended) A pretreatment composition comprising:

at least one compound chosen from ceramides and glycoceramides,

at least one cationic polymer, and

at least one amphoteric polymer,

wherein said pretreatment composition is not a dyeing composition, a bleaching composition, a permanent waving composition, a relaxing composition, or a straightening composition.

50. (Amended) A multi-compartment kit for chemical treatment of keratinous fibers, said kit comprising at least two separate compartments, wherein

a first compartment [contains] comprises a composition comprising

at least one compound chosen from ceramides and glycoceramides,

at least one cationic polymer, and

at least one amphoteric polymer, and

a second compartment [contains] comprises a composition for chemical treatment of said keratinous fibers,

wherein said composition for chemical treatment is an oxidizing composition.--

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International Cosmetic Ingredient Dictionary and Handbook

**Eighth Edition
2000**

Editors

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Sodium Glucuronate
Sodium Riboflavin Phosphate
Sorbeth-6
Sorbeth-20
Sorbeth-30
Sorbeth-40

Sorbitol
Sorbityl Acetate
Sorbityl Furfural
Sorbityl Silanediol
Sucrose
Thioglycerin

Propylene Glycol
Tris(Hydroxymethyl)Nitromethane
Tromethamine
Xylitol
Xylose
Zinc Glucoheptonate

Protein Derivatives (Including salts)

Protein Derivatives form a broad category of materials which are prepared from *Proteins* by partial hydrolysis and/or by reaction with other chemicals to yield cosmetically acceptable raw materials. This definition excludes the ultimate hydrolysis product of proteins, the *Amino Acids* and their derivatives.

Many Protein Derivatives are prepared by subjecting animal or vegetable proteins to enzymatic or chemical hydrolysis. The resulting polypeptides may then be further chemically modified, usually by amidation with a reactive *Fatty Acid* derivative. The acidity of the resulting acylated polypeptide (from the presence of the free carboxyl groups on the polypeptide) is then neutralized with a suitable base to form a water-soluble product which possesses detergent and substantive properties.

Protein hydrolysates (e.g., Hydrolyzed Elastin) and acylated materials (e.g., TEA-Oleoyl Hydrolyzed Collagen) are used as conditioning agents in hair and skin products.

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| Acetyl Hexapeptide-1 | Cocodimonium Hydroxypropyl Hydrolyzed Rice Protein | Hydrolyzed Hemoglobin |
| Acetylmethionyl Methylsilanol Elastinate | Cocodimonium Hydroxypropyl Hydrolyzed Silk | Hydrolyzed Human Placental Protein |
| Aluminum Capryloyl Hydrolyzed Collagen | Cocodimonium Hydroxypropyl Hydrolyzed Soy Protein | Hydrolyzed Keratin |
| Ammonium Hydrolyzed Collagen | | Hydrolyzed Keratin PG-Propyl Methylsilanediol |
| AMP-Isostearoyl Gelatin/Keratin Amino Acids/Lysine Hydroxypropyltrimonium Chloride | Cocoyl Hydrolyzed Collagen | Hydrolyzed Lactalbumin |
| AMP-Isostearoyl Hydrolyzed Collagen | Cocoyl Hydrolyzed Keratin | Hydrolyzed Lupine Protein |
| AMP-Isostearoyl Hydrolyzed Elastin | Cocoyl Hydrolyzed Soy Protein | Hydrolyzed Maple Sycamore Protein |
| AMP-Isostearoyl Hydrolyzed Soy Protein | Desamido Collagen | Hydrolyzed Milk Protein |
| AMP-Isostearoyl Hydrolyzed Wheat Protein | Diethylene Tricaseinamide | Hydrolyzed Milt |
| AMPD-Isostearoyl Hydrolyzed Collagen | Ethyl Ester of Hydrolyzed Animal Protein | Hydrolyzed Oat Protein |
| AMPD-Rosin Hydrolyzed Collagen | Ethyl Ester of Hydrolyzed Keratin | Hydrolyzed Pea Protein |
| Ascorbic Acid Polypeptide | Ethyl Ester of Hydrolyzed Silk | Hydrolyzed Placental Protein |
| Atelocollagen | Gelatin/Keratin Amino Acids/Lysine Hydroxypropyltrimonium Chloride | Hydrolyzed Potato Protein |
| Bean Palmitate | Gelatin/Lysine/Polyacrylamide | Hydrolyzed Reticulin |
| Benzylidenecamphor Hydrolyzed Collagen Sulfonamide | Hydroxypropyltrimonium Chloride | Hydrolyzed Rice Bran Protein |
| Benzyltrimonium Hydrolyzed Collagen | Glycerol Collagenate | Hydrolyzed Rice Protein |
| Calcium Caseinate | Hexapeptide-1 | Hydrolyzed Sericin |
| Capryloyl Hydrolyzed Collagen | Hexapeptide-2 | Hydrolyzed Serum Protein |
| Capryloyl Hydrolyzed Keratin | Hydrolyzed Actin | Hydrolyzed Silk |
| Cholecalciferol Polypeptide | Hydrolyzed Albumen | Hydrolyzed Silk PG-Propyl Methylsilanediol |
| Cocamidopropyl Dimethylamine Hydrolyzed Collagen | Hydrolyzed Brazil Nut Protein | Hydrolyzed Soy Protein |
| Cocamidopropyl Dimethylaminohydroxypropyl Hydrolyzed Collagen | Hydrolyzed Casein | Hydrolyzed Soy Protein/Dimethicone Copolyol Acetate |
| Cocamidopropyl Dimethylammonium C8-16 Isoalkylsuccinyl Lactoglobulin Sulfonate | Hydrolyzed Collagen | Hydrolyzed Soy Protein PG-Propyl Methylsilanediol |
| Cocamidopropylidmonium Hydroxypropyl Hydrolyzed Collagen | Hydrolyzed Collagen PG-Propyl Methylsilanediol | Hydrolyzed Spinal Protein |
| Cocodimonium Hydroxypropyl Hydrolyzed Casein | Hydrolyzed Collagen PG-Propyl Silanetriol | Hydrolyzed Sweet Almond Protein |
| Cocodimonium Hydroxypropyl Hydrolyzed Collagen | Hydrolyzed Conchiolin Protein | Hydrolyzed Vegetable Protein |
| Cocodimonium Hydroxypropyl Hydrolyzed Hair Keratin | Hydrolyzed Corn Protein | Hydrolyzed Wheat Gluten |
| Cocodimonium Hydroxypropyl Hydrolyzed Keratin | Hydrolyzed Cottonseed Protein | Hydrolyzed Wheat Protein |
| | Hydrolyzed Egg Protein | Hydrolyzed Wheat Protein/Dimethicone Copolyol Acetate |
| | Hydrolyzed Elastin | Hydrolyzed Wheat Protein/PEG-20 Acetate Copolymer |
| | Hydrolyzed Extensin | Hydrolyzed Wheat Protein PG-Propyl Methylsilanediol |
| | Hydrolyzed Fibronectin | |
| | Hydrolyzed Gadidae Protein | |
| | Hydrolyzed Hair Keratin | |

The inclusion of any compound in the *Dictionary and Handbook* does not indicate that use of that substance as a cosmetic ingredient complies with the laws and regulations governing such use in the United States or any other country.

- Hydrolyzed Wheat Protein PG-Propyl Silanetriol
Hydrolyzed Yeast Protein
Hydroxypropyltrimonium Gelatin
Hydroxypropyltrimonium Hydrolyzed Casein
Hydroxypropyltrimonium Hydrolyzed Collagen
Hydroxypropyltrimonium Hydrolyzed Conchiolin Protein
Hydroxypropyltrimonium Hydrolyzed Keratin
Hydroxypropyltrimonium Hydrolyzed Rice Bran Protein
Hydroxypropyltrimonium Hydrolyzed Silk
Hydroxypropyltrimonium Hydrolyzed Soy Protein
Hydroxypropyltrimonium Hydrolyzed Vegetable Protein
Hydroxypropyltrimonium Hydrolyzed Wheat Protein
Hydroxypropyltrimonium Hydrolyzed Whey
Isostearoyl Hydrolyzed Collagen
Lactoyl Methylsilanol Elastinate
Laurdimonium Hydroxypropyl Hydrolyzed Soy Protein
Laurdimonium Hydroxypropyl Hydrolyzed Wheat Protein
Lauroyl Hydrolyzed Collagen
Lauroyl Hydrolyzed Elastin
Laurylidimonium Hydroxypropyl Hydrolyzed Casein
Laurylidimonium Hydroxypropyl Hydrolyzed Collagen
Laurylidimonium Hydroxypropyl Hydrolyzed Keratin
Laurylidimonium Hydroxypropyl Hydrolyzed Silk
Laurylidimonium Hydroxypropyl Hydrolyzed Soy Protein
MEA-Hydrolyzed Collagen
MEA-Hydrolyzed Silk
Methylsilanol Elastinate
Methylsilanol Spirulinate
Myristoyl Hydrolyzed Collagen
Oleamidopropyl Dimethylamine Hydrolyzed Collagen
Oleamidopropyldimonium Hydroxypropyl Hydrolyzed Collagen
Oleoyl Hydrolyzed Collagen
Olivoyl Hydrolyzed Wheat Protein
Oxidized Keratin
Palmitoyl Hydrolyzed Collagen
Palmitoyl Hydrolyzed Milk Protein
Palmitoyl Hydrolyzed Wheat Protein
Palmitoyl Oligopeptide
Palmitoyl Pentapeptide-2
Palmitoyl Pentapeptide-3
Pantothenic Acid Polypeptide
Pea Palmitate
PEG-2 Milk Solids
Pentapeptide-1
Potassium Abietoyl Hydrolyzed Collagen
Potassium Abietoyl Hydrolyzed Soy Protein
Potassium Caseinate
Potassium Cocoyl Hydrolyzed Casein
Potassium Cocoyl Hydrolyzed Collagen
Potassium Cocoyl Hydrolyzed Corn Protein
Potassium Cocoyl Hydrolyzed Keratin
Potassium Cocoyl Hydrolyzed Potato Protein
Potassium Cocoyl Hydrolyzed Rice Bran Protein
Potassium Cocoyl Hydrolyzed Rice Protein
Potassium Cocoyl Hydrolyzed Silk
Potassium Cocoyl Hydrolyzed Soy Protein
Potassium Cocoyl Hydrolyzed Wheat Protein
Potassium Cocoyl Hydrolyzed Yeast Protein
Potassium Lauroyl Hydrolyzed Collagen
Potassium Lauroyl Hydrolyzed Soy Protein
Potassium Myristoyl Hydrolyzed Collagen
Potassium Oleoyl Hydrolyzed Collagen
Potassium Palmitoyl Hydrolyzed Wheat Protein
Potassium Stearoyl Hydrolyzed Collagen
Potassium Undecylenoyl Hydrolyzed Collagen
Potassium Undecylenoyl Hydrolyzed Corn Protein
Potassium Undecylenoyl Hydrolyzed Soy Protein
Potassium Undecylenoyl Hydrolyzed Wheat Protein
Procollagen
Propyltrimonium Hydrolyzed Collagen
Propyltrimonium Hydrolyzed Soy Protein
Propyltrimonium Hydrolyzed Wheat Protein
Quaternium-76 Hydrolyzed Collagen
Quaternium-79 Hydrolyzed Collagen
Quaternium-79 Hydrolyzed Keratin
Quaternium-79 Hydrolyzed Milk Protein
Quaternium-79 Hydrolyzed Silk
Quaternium-79 Hydrolyzed Soy Protein
Quaternium-79 Hydrolyzed Wheat Protein
Rosin Hydrolyzed Collagen
Sericin
Sodium Caseinate
Sodium C8-16 Isoalkylsuccinyl Lactoglobulin Sulfonate
Sodium Cocoyl Hydrolyzed Collagen
Sodium Cocoyl Hydrolyzed Keratin
Sodium Cocoyl Hydrolyzed Rice Protein
Sodium Cocoyl Hydrolyzed Soy Protein
Sodium Cocoyl Hydrolyzed Wheat Protein
Sodium Hydrolyzed Casein
Sodium Lauroyl Hydrolyzed Collagen
Sodium Lauroyl Hydrolyzed Silk
Sodium Myristoyl Hydrolyzed Collagen
Sodium Oleoyl Hydrolyzed Collagen
Sodium Palmitoyl Hydrolyzed Collagen
Sodium Palmitoyl Hydrolyzed Wheat Protein
Sodium Soy Hydrolyzed Collagen
Sodium Stearoyl Casein
Sodium Stearoyl Hydrolyzed Collagen
Sodium Stearoyl Hydrolyzed Corn Protein
Sodium Stearoyl Hydrolyzed Silk
Sodium Stearoyl Hydrolyzed Soy Protein
Sodium Stearoyl Oat Protein
Sodium Stearoyl Pea Protein
Sodium Stearoyl Soy Protein
Sodium Succinoyl Gelatin
Sodium/TEA-Lauroyl Hydrolyzed Collagen
Sodium/TEA-Lauroyl Hydrolyzed Keratin
Sodium/TEA-Undecylenoyl Hydrolyzed Collagen
Sodium/TEA-Undecylenoyl Hydrolyzed Corn Protein
Sodium/TEA-Undecylenoyl Hydrolyzed Soy Protein
Sodium/TEA-Undecylenoyl Hydrolyzed Wheat Protein
Soluble Collagen
Stearidimonium Hydroxypropyl Hydrolyzed Casein
Stearidimonium Hydroxypropyl Hydrolyzed Collagen
Stearidimonium Hydroxypropyl Hydrolyzed Keratin
Stearidimonium Hydroxypropyl Hydrolyzed Rice Protein
Stearidimonium Hydroxypropyl Hydrolyzed Silk
Stearidimonium Hydroxypropyl Hydrolyzed Soy Protein
Stearidimonium Hydroxypropyl Hydrolyzed Vegetable Protein
Stearidimonium Hydroxypropyl Hydrolyzed Wheat Protein
Steartrimonium Hydroxyethyl Hydrolyzed Collagen
Sulfurized Hydrolyzed Corn Protein
Sulfurized Hydrolyzed Zein
Synthetic Thymus Hydrolysate
TEA-Abietoyl Hydrolyzed Collagen
TEA-Cocoyl Hydrolyzed Collagen
TEA-Cocoyl Hydrolyzed Soy Protein
TEA-Isostearoyl Hydrolyzed Collagen
TEA-Lauroyl Hydrolyzed Collagen
TEA-Myristoyl Hydrolyzed Collagen
TEA-Oleoyl Hydrolyzed Collagen
TEA-Undecylenoyl Hydrolyzed Collagen
Triethonium Hydrolyzed Collagen Ethosulfate
Tripeptide-1
Undecylenoyl Hydrolyzed Collagen
Wheatgermamidopropyl Dimethylamine Hydrolyzed Collagen
Wheatgermamidopropyl Dimethylamine Hydrolyzed Wheat Protein
Wheat Germamidopropyldimonium Hydroxypropyl Hydrolyzed Wheat Protein
Yeast Palmitate
Zea Mays (Corn) Gluten Protein
Zinc Hydrolyzed Collagen
Zinc Undecylenoyl Hydrolyzed Wheat Protein

Proteins (Including enzymes)

Proteins are naturally occurring, long-chain, high molecular weight polymers formed by the self-condensation of **Amino Acids** (an amidation reaction). Only a few natural proteins have found use in cosmetics or toiletries, where they are employed for their esthetic and conditioning properties.

The inclusion of any compound in the *Dictionary and Handbook* does not indicate that use of that substance as a cosmetic ingredient complies with the laws and regulations governing such use in the United States or any other country.

Naturally occurring, water-soluble proteins are somewhat unstable and tend to precipitate or denature when exposed to high temperatures or concentrated salt solutions. Water-insoluble proteins are less sensitive to denaturation, but like all proteins are subject to hydrolysis by enzymes as well as chemical reagents, such as acids or bases.

Almost all enzymes are proteins which possess the ability to catalyze various chemical reactions (synthetic or hydrolytic). Typical are Urease (which produces ammonia from urea), Catalase (which produces oxygen from peroxides), and Papain (which can hydrolyze other proteins).

In cosmetics, Proteins find use as conditioning agents and as film formers (upon drying). Enzymes are employed in cosmetics for their specific catalytic effects.

Acetyl Pentapeptide-1
Acetyl Tetrapeptide-2
Acetyl Triptide-1
Albumen
Amylase
Amyloglucosidase
Arginine/Lysine Polypeptide
Bromelain
Casein
Catalase
Collagen
Crystallins
Cytochrome C
Deoxyribonuclease
Elastin
Fibronectin
Ficin
Gelatin
Gliadin
Glucose Oxidase

Glycoproteins
Hexyldecyl Ester of Hydrolyzed Collagen
Horseradish Peroxidase
Human Placental Enzymes
Human Placental Protein
Iodized Corn Protein
Kallikrein
Keratin
Lactoferrin
Lactoglobulin
Lactoperoxidase
Lipase
Lysozyme
Milk Protein
Myristoyl Glycine/Histidine/Lysine Polypeptide
Nisin
Oxido Reductases
Pancreatin
Papain
Pepsin

Placental Protein
Protease
Prunus Amygdalus Dulcis (Sweet Almond) Protein
Saccharomyces Polypeptides
Serum Albumin
Serum Protein
Silk
Sodium Stearoyl Lactalbumin
Soluble Proteoglycan
Soybean Palmitate
Subtilisin
Superoxide Dismutase
Sutlains
Tetrapeptide-1
Triticum Vulgare (Wheat) Germ Protein
Triticum Vulgare (Wheat) Protein
Urease
Whey Protein
Zein

Quaternary Ammonium Compounds (Including salts)

Quaternary Ammonium Compounds (generally referred to as quats) are positively charged tetra-substituted nitrogen derivatives of the following structure:



in which R, R', R'', and R''' may be the same or different, but may not be hydrogen; and in which X⁻ represents a typical anion, e.g., chloride or methosulfate. If any or some of the R groups are hydrogen, the compounds of the above structures are amine salts (see *Organic Salts*) or amphoteric (see *Alkylamido Alkylamines*, *Alkyl Substituted Amino Acids*). The R groups may be aliphatic and carry additional substituents. The nitrogen atom may be part of a heterocyclic or aromatic ring system as (e.g., Cetethyl Morpholinium Ethosulfate or Steapyrium Chloride).

The quaternary nitrogen atom in these compounds always carries a cationic charge regardless of the pH of the system. At high pHs, the anion may be OH⁻, which may reduce the normally high water solubility of quaternary ammonium compounds.

The inclusion of any compound in the *Dictionary and Handbook* does not indicate that use of that substance as a cosmetic ingredient complies with the laws and regulations governing such use in the United States or any other country.